

§ 4300.72

(2) You fail to comply with any of the provisions of the permit or the regulations of this part; or

(3) Disposal, withdrawal, natural causes, such as drought or fire, or any other reason in § 4300.50 so requires.

(b) BLM will not cancel the permit for failure to comply until BLM has notified you in writing of the nature of your noncompliance, and you have been given at least 30 days to show why BLM should not cancel your permit.

(c) BLM may modify or reduce a permit in accordance with § 4300.50.

§ 4300.72 May I remove my personal property or improvements when the permit expires or terminates?

(a) Yes. Within 90 days of the expiration or termination of the grazing permit, or within any extension period, you may remove all your personal property and any removable range improvements you own, such as fences, corrals, and buildings.

(b) Property that is not removed within the time allowed will become property of the United States.

REINDEER CROSSING PERMITS

§ 4300.80 How can I get a permit to cross reindeer over public lands?

(a) BLM may issue a crossing permit free of charge when you file an application with BLM at least 30 days before the crossing is to begin. Lands crossed may include lands under a grazing permit.

(b) The application does not have to be on a BLM-approved form nor in a particular format, but it must show:

(1) The number of reindeer to be driven;

(2) The start date;

(3) The approximate period of time required for the crossing; and

(4) The land to be crossed.

(c) You must comply with applicable State and Federal laws on livestock quarantine and sanitation when crossing reindeer on public land.

TRESPASS

§ 4300.90 What is a trespass?

(a) A trespass is any use of Federal land for reindeer grazing purposes without a valid permit issued under the

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regulations of this part; a trespass is unlawful and is prohibited.

(b) Any person who willfully violates the regulations in this part will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than \$500.

Group 4600—Leases

PART 4600—LEASES OF GRAZING LAND—PIERCE ACT

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AUTHORITY: 48 Stat. 1270; 43 U.S.C. 315a.

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Subpart 4600—General

§ 4600.0–2 Objectives.

When it is determined by the authorized officer that any State, county, or privately owned lands located within grazing districts are chiefly valuable for grazing, and are necessary to promote the orderly use, improvement, and development of grazing districts, steps should be taken to secure offers of leases of such lands from the owners thereof.

§ 4600.0–3 Authority.

(a) *The Act of June 23, 1938.* The Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033; 43 U.S.C. 315m–1, 315m–4 inclusive), known as the Pierce Act, authorizes the Secretary of

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the Interior in his discretion to lease, at rates to be determined by him, any State, county, or privately owned lands chiefly valuable for grazing purposes and lying within the exterior boundaries of grazing districts created under the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269, as amended; 43 U.S.C. 315 *et seq.*) when in his judgment, the leasing of such lands will promote the orderly use of the district and aid in conserving the forage resources of the public lands therein, and the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management may approve leases under the Pierce Act on behalf of the United States in accordance with this part. Leases so approved need not be submitted for Secretarial approval.

showing the nature and extent of any liens, tax assessments, mortgages, or other encumbrances.

§ 4610.2 Leases.

§ 4610.2-1 Form of lease.

Leases under the Pierce Act should conform in general to a form approved by the Director. This form is believed adaptable for use in all of the States within which grazing districts have been established under the Taylor Grazing Act. Leases under the Pierce Act must be executed by the lessor in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State within which the lands leased are situated.

§ 4610.2-2 Period of lease.

Leases may be made for such periods as are deemed proper by an authorized officer in promoting a proper land-use program in connection with the public range, not to exceed, however, the 10-year period as limited by the Pierce Act, beginning with the date of the approval of such lease.

§ 4610.2-3 Approval of lease; renewal.

Local negotiations for leasing of lands under this act will not be effective until the lease and any renewal thereof has been approved by an authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management. Upon such approval the lease should be recorded in the land records of the county in which the land is situated.

§ 4610.3 Payment of rental.

The carrying capacity of the lands will be taken into consideration in negotiating the rental to be paid. Payment of rentals will be made annually by the United States at the end of the period for which licenses or permits to graze on the lands involved have been granted, or as soon thereafter as the moneys collected by the United States from its licensees or permittees for the use of such lands have been appropriated by the Congress in accordance with the provisions of the Pierce Act, and made available for such purpose, or moneys for the payment of such rentals have been made available through contributions under section 9 of the

Subpart 4610—Procedures

§ 4610.1 Evidence of ownership.

Parties offering to lease lands to the United States under the provisions of this Act will be required to furnish evidence of ownership as follows:

§ 4610.1-1 Certificate of ownership for State or county lands.

Where State and county lands are offered for lease, a certificate from the proper State or county official will be required showing that title to the lands is in the State or county and that the officer or agency of the State or county offering them for lease is empowered by the laws of such State to lease such lands.

§ 4610.1-2 Certificate of ownership for private lands.

Where privately owned lands are offered for lease, the party offering them will be required to file with the local office of the Bureau of Land Management certificates from either the proper county officials, a licensed abstractor, or an administrative officer of the Bureau of Land Management whichever is required by an authorized officer, certifying that the records of the county in which the lands are situated show that the party offering the lands for lease is the record owner thereof or in legal control of such lands under appropriate recorded lease permitting the subleasing of the property, and including an itemized statement